FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1842. [NO. 1302.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

United States--N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

LIZAR SOLOMONS of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, and offered proof, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Lizar Solomons be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf: And that this notice be published according to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States.—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

JOHN A. RUSS of Bladen County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: it is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the second day of June next, why the said John A. Russ should not be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States.—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

JOHN MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the second day of June next why the said John Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States.—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,* May 7th, 1842.

THOMAS MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the second day of June next, why the said Thomas Muse should not be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY the 28th of May, the undersigned will sell at the Town House in Fayetteville Lots of LAND on the North side of Person street, now occupied by the heirs of Robert Boon & Berry, John Scullins, and David Stedman. Terms made known at sale.

J. W. WRIGHT,
Agent for Jessica Moore.

May 20, 1842. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

COMMITTED

TO the Jail at Robeson County, on the 30th April last, a Negro Woman who says her name is Rosey Ann, and that she belongs to Malcom Campbell, residing about 13 miles from Cheraw, S. C. She is about 24 or 25 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Sheriff.

May 10, 1842. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Ceil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8vo, a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce. Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

FOR SALE.

THAT large and convenient DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dodson. Also, a capital Garden Lot in the rear of the same. Terms will be favorable. For particulars apply to

J. C. DOBBIN, *Ex'r.*

April 26, 1842. 99-4w

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw. C. P. MALLETT.

May 3, 1842. 100-tf

WANTED.

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1842. 100-tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1842.

John Knotts vs. Benjamin F. Pearson.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Benjamin F. Pearson, at the suit of John Knotts and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on Benjamin F. Pearson's interest in 1605 acres of Land on Mill Creek, the Land whereon Hubbard Pearson lived and died.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Benjamin F. Pearson notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment will be rendered and his interest in said Land sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John Knotts, unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesborough on the 2d Monday of September next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1842 and in the 66th year of the Independence of our said State.

100] C. MYERS.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Richmond L. Thomas vs. Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Richmond L. Thomas, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's demand and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100] N. D. BOGGAN.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Calvin Myers vs. Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Calvin Myers, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233¼ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, and plead, answer or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

[100] N. D. BOGGAN.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

G. G. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

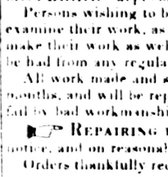
☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd. at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

THE WAY TO WILMINGTON.

Not long since (says the Picayune) a steamboat traveller was on his way from Charleston to Wilmington, and the boat rounded in at Smithville landing, N. C. It was late at night, and of Day & Martin darkness—the black chaos around was a kind of polished Erebus—and nothing was distinguishable save a boy waving a torch at some distance from the boat. Now, as boys do not stand on waves when they want to wave torches, there were many on board the boat shrewd enough to know that there must be land somewhere in the vicinity. On the strength of this conviction, one of the passengers, anxious and cautious as to the progress of his journey, called out to the boy with the torch—

"Hello!"

"Hey!" replied the boy with juvenile shrillness.

"What place is this?"

"North Carolina," sung out the boy.

This answer provoked a great laugh, naturally enough, among the passengers, and a dozen other voices commenced putting loud questions to the boy.

"What's your name?" roared one who had lung-strength enough to drown all the rest.

"Sam Stow," shouted the boy.

"Where do you live?" bellowed the humorous questioner still louder.

"North Carolina," was once more the answer, followed by a tremendous peal of laughter from the boat, and a sympathetic din and splash of the paddles. When a partial silence ensued, the stentorian cross-examiner was heard again.

"What part of North Carolina?"

"Why, up there where Miss Effy Butts used to live!"

This reply created more boisterous fun than took place before, and it seemed as if the laughter would never cease. At length another question was put, just as the boat was nearing the spot where the boy stood:

"Which is the way to Wilmington?"

The boy paused an instant, and then threw every body into convulsions by answering—

"*Why, the other way.*"

Such an informant is not always met with on a dark night in North Carolina.

Think of it.—A humming bird once met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.

"I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned at me, and called me a stupid dolt."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the humming-bird—"I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you."

"Perhaps you do now," said the other; but when you insulted me, I was a caterpillar. So let me give you this piece of advice: never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superiors.

Trifles are not to be despised. The nerve of a tooth, not as big as the finest cambric needle, will sometimes drive a man to distraction. A musquito can make an elephant absolutely mad. The rock which causes a navy to founder is the work of a worm. The warrior that withstood death in a thousand forms may be killed by an insect.—Small pleasures make the sum of human happiness. The deepest wretchedness often results from a perpetual continuance of petty pains. A single look from those we love often produces exquisite pain or unalloyed pleasure. The first glass of wine that was drunk led to all the horrors, miseries and crimes that have sprung from drunkenness and darkened the earth for centuries.

"That's what I call a finished sermon," remarked a man as he was coming out of church. "Yes, finished at last," replied his neighbor, "though I began to think it never would be."—*Albion.*

The Portsmouth, (N. H.) Journal says, the Postmouth Manufacturing Co. at South Berwick, and the Pittsfield Co. have come to the unanimous conclusion to manufacture no more goods at present, on account of the great depression of the market.

Rum Color.—Not long since a religious society in Connecticut met to decide what color they should paint their meeting-house. Some proposed one color and some another. At last says one, "I move we paint it rum color; for deacon Smith has had his face painted that color for a number of years, and it grows brighter and brighter every year!"

In the course of his Speech on our Foreign Relations, when J. Q. Adams was replying to the Speech of Mr. Wise touching Mexico and Texas, he thus *rasped* the gentleman from Virginia:—

"The gentleman in his dreams, (shall I call them?) told us that President Houston was to plant this same lone star of Texas on the walls of the City of Mexico, and that, if President Houston did not do it, the gentleman himself would. [Loud laughter.] And he means, in this heroic enterprise, to lead on the brave spirits of thousands from the great valley of the Mississippi, inspirited by the hope of robbing churches and priests! So it is to be a religious as well as a civil expedition—a sort of cru-sade in which the gentleman from Virginia is likely far to transcend the exploits of Tamerlane and Ghengis Khan. The gentleman is soon to plant the lone star of Texas and slavery on the walls of Mexico; and then what is to become of the liberties of these United States! [A laugh.] Is it conformable to the history of the world that the leader of such an army, after conquests not reaching to one-tenth the extent of those which the gentleman will achieve, should remain content with the station of an humble private citizen! No, No. The experience of all mankind has given us warning that if that is to be the course of our public affairs, and such are to be the brilliant fortunes of the gentleman from Virginia, our liberties will stand as little chance in after times as those of the nine millions of the people of Mexico after he shall have conquered them. But I am inclined to consider all this rather as approaching to what is sometimes called rhodomontade, than a thing in the serious contemplation of the gentleman from Virginia: and I look forward to the time, when in the records of history, the gentleman's name shall be placed side by side, not with the names of Ghengis Khan or Tamerlane, but with that of a still more glorious conqueror by the name of *Thomas Thumb.* [Roars of laughter, long and loud.]

Some of the Loco Foco papers in this State, as well as some in other States, are evidently striving to make an impression upon the country that Governor Morehead in refusing to deliver up a man charged with a criminal act, upon the requisition of the Governor of Mississippi, was governed, in some degree at least, by motives of political friendship. This is a groundless and gratuitous inference, base in its inception, and base in the use sought to be made of it to the injury of Gov. Morehead, as though he would in such a case enquire what were a man's politics before proceeding to discharge a high constitutional duty.

The fact is, the individual for whom the requisition was made by the Governor of Mississippi, is one of the most zealous and active Loco Focos of North Carolina. This we, in common with nearly every one in Wilmington, well know.—Of the merits of the case upon which the requisition was based we know nothing.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Career of Crime.—W. H. Cook, a young man scarcely twenty years of age, was convicted of burglary in the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, and on Tuesday was sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment. There are few instances of such innate depravity and irreclaimable propensity to vice, as this unfortunate young man has exhibited almost from his boyhood. Several years back he was convicted and imprisoned for a robbery, being then a mere boy; and since then his life has been but one continued series of crime. He was strongly suspected of being concerned in the murder of a most interesting boy about ten years old, the son of Mr. Phelps, of Brooklyn, who was murdered about two years since, in the noon day, within the precincts of the city. But sufficient evidence could not be obtained to convict Cook of the alleged murder. He was, however, clearly convicted of a burglary; and the number of burglaries and various other kinds of robberies which could be proved against him are beyond any thing on record of one so youthful.

Another Bigamy Case.—The Milton Chronicle of April 29th, says that a man named Edward A. Callaham has been arrested at Roxborough, in Person county, charged with Bigamy. The Chronicle states that the accused married his first wife in Granville county, and she died. He went to Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he married again, Christmas before last. He abused his wife to such degree that she had him arrested on a peace warrant, when he gave bail; came over to Roxborough, and after pursuing his occupation—that of a tailor—for a while, courted and married a Miss Jeffries. He is now in jail, awaiting the reward of his villainy. Callaham is about 30 years of age, of quite genteel appearance; and it is said that he was present at Rockingham court when the notorious Boling was tried and convicted of the like offence; and that he saw the *commencement* of his severe train of punishment. He will probably learn something by *experience*, if he could not by observation. He knows how it *looks* to be punished for bigamy; and he is in a fair way now to find out how it *feels.*

Melancholy Disaster.—On Saturday last Mr. Lewis O'Brien, of Jones county, went out to hunt wild turkies, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Gideon P. Whitehead.—They separated, and not long after, Mr. O'Brien hearing, as he thought, the well known cry of a wild turkey, hastened to the spot, and perceiving something move in the woods whence the sound or cry came, and conceiving it to be a wild turkey, levelled his fowling piece, with unerring aim, and fired; when he reached the spot, hoping to find his game, to his utter horror and amazement, he found the lifeless body of his son-in-law, Mr. Whitehead, he having shot him through the head, under the belief that he was the wild turkey, whose notes he had so fatally heard imitated. Mr. Whitehead has left a wife and two little children to mourn their irreparable loss and his untimely end. Mr. O'Brien is a kind-hearted man, and he and his family are plunged into the deepest sorrow, by this unfortunate and melancholy disaster.

Newbern Spectator.

A MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, April 29, 1842.

Yesterday afternoon, at about four o'clock, as the large boat belonging to the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, was returning to the island from below, under charge of Mr. Oakes, the boatman, with Mr. Peabody, the teacher, and twenty-seven boys belonging to the school, she was unfortunately upset by a flaw of wind, while tacking, and immediately sunk, and all on board except four of the boys were drowned.

On the day before there had been a visitation of the school by the directors and the parents of the boys, when the school was found to be in excellent order; the boys, 41 in number, were all in fine health and condition, and they gave the most satisfactory evidence of good conduct. As a reward for their good behavior, they were yesterday allowed a holiday, and twenty-seven of the number were permitted to go below, a fishing, under charge of Mr. Oakes, an experienced boatman, in the regular employ of the school, and Mr. Peabody, an excellent and highly esteemed young man from Boxford, lately employed as teacher of the school. They had caught several fish, and were on their return to the island in fine spirits, beating against a head wind, and passed so near a point of the island that they were cheered by the boys who remained, and the boys on board returned the cheer. Having stood off towards Spectacle Island, the boat was in the act of tacking, for the purpose of making towards the landing place, when she suddenly upset and sunk.

Judge Pichot of Louisiana was killed a few days ago by a Mr. Martin. The murder was done with a pistol, whilst they stood facing each other in an *honorable*? manner. The murdered man has left a family, to be consoled with the thought that he died as becometh a man of honor.

The cause of the duel was this. Mr. Pichot's appointment as Judge of the Parish of Assumption was an unpopular one amongst certain persons, who had previously got up a petition requesting him to resign. This Mr. Pichot disregarded. But his enemies not satisfied with this, were bent on having their revenge, and accordingly twenty of the citizens of that parish agreed to cast lots in order to determine who should give Mr. Pichot so gross an insult as to provoke him into a fight. The lot fell on Mr. Martin, a lawyer, who at a public dinner went up to Mr. Pichot and threw a glass of water into his face. This led to a challenge and its fatal result.

Wilmington Chronicle.

At the request of a gentleman of this place, we publish the following cure, for the efficiency of which he vouches, having known it to succeed in several severe cases, one recently in this county.

Newbern Spectator.

Effectual Cure for Cancer.—Make a very strong decoction of Red oak bark. When cold, add an equal quantity of strong vinegar. Add to these a sufficient quantity of corn meal to make a poultice of proper consistency, and apply it to the cancer.—In a few weeks the cure will be effected.

THE CITY ELECTION FRAUDS.

The utter folly and intended criminality of repealing the Registry Act has been demonstrated in despositions already published respecting the Election Frauds of this city. It is clear that Tammany Hall desired this repeal in order to perpetrate iniquities such as they began but a few days after the repeal.

The depositions taken by Justice Taylor, late of the Upper Police, and probably removed because he thus deemed it his duty to investigate these matters, disclose these facts:

1st. All the Paupers in the Alms House were sent to the Polls to vote for Mayor Morris and the Loco Foco Aldermen

2d. The naturalization papers of a *deceased pauper* by the name of Jones were used to enable a *living pauper* to vote the Loco Foco ticket.

3d. Some *fifty* or *sixty* CONVICTS were *discharged* from Blackwell's Island on the night preceding the election without the shadow of authority, taken to different cellars and *Watch houses* for an hour or two, treated and feasted, and upon a *residence* thus acquired, taken to the Polls of the EIGHTH, FOURTH, and we know not how many other Wards to vote for ROBERT MORRIS and his *Loco Foco* associates!!

The Courier too charges:

Day after day the Mayor promised to accompany Justice Taylor to Blackwell's Island, to investigate the frauds; and finally fixed upon Friday morning April 22d, at 9 o'clock, at which time he promised to be at the Upper Police office to accompany Justice Taylor to the Penitentiary. The hour arrived but no Mayor made his appearance. A carriage was then sent for him to his office, when the answer received was, that Mr. Morris had gone to Westchester county, and he did not return to the city till the following *Monday* or late on Sunday night!! Justice Taylor then proceeded with his clerks and officers to make the investigation without his presence, when as will be perceived by the affidavit of Mr. N. B. Mountfort, Clerk of the Upper Police, the *Keepers at Blackwell's Island* would not permit the investigation to proceed!

Now is the time when there is comparatively but little political excitement to have these matters sifted to the bottom. It is monstrous, that the right of suffrage should be so perverted, that the very convicts in prison should be thus thrown out to vote down our citizens—for this year, it seems not to have been enough to let loose the Alms House upon us, but the very gaols were opened.—*New York Express.*

Gross and vulgar minds will always pay a higher respect to wealth than talent, for wealth, although it be a far less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be far more intelligible.—*Lacon.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

FIRST PART OF POINDEXTER'S REPORT.

We make room this evening for that part of the Report which relates to the cartage at the Public Stores, which, though but a waste, makes a muckle, as our readers will see. We shall go on with further extracts from time to time.

First, as to cartage and labor. The undersigned, on his arrival in the city of New York, and at the commencement of the investigations which he was charged to make, found all the arrangements of the custom-house, and most of the officers thereof, precisely in the condition in which they had been left by Jesse Hoyt, on his removal from that office; and as they continued for several months after the labors of the commissioners began. It will therefore be only necessary to look into the system adopted by Hoyt, to show its real character under the new collector, until a reform was produced, to some extent, by the investigations of the commissioners. It will be seen that the expenditure of money, by Jesse Hoyt, for cartage and labor, was not only enormous in amount, but applied, as the undersigned believes, to corrupt purposes, and paid out by the order of the collector to the accounting officer of the custom-house, without any sufficient voucher, to show the actual amount of labor performed, or of the cartage for which payment was demanded and made at the cashier's office. The 26th answer of John A. Fleming, auditor of the custom-house, in his testimony, will show the character and description of all the vouchers on which these payments have been made. They contain but two lines, without any specification whatever:

"Paid for cartage.
Do. for labor."

Which in all cases the auditor, under the direction of the collector, admitted as a sufficient voucher to authorize the payment of any amount carried out by the storekeeper, George A. Wasson, whose receipt was taken for the same, under which it was charged to the Treasury of the United States and approved by the Department at Washington. No evidence was required from the storekeeper of any description, either written or otherwise, of the sums paid by him for cartage or labor, to whom paid, at what time, or at what rates, but every thing connected with the transaction was taken for granted, on the mere exhibition of the vague account, as above stated; and the amount of money from time to time called for by the storekeeper was, by order of the collector and the sanction of the auditor, (an officer dependent on the collector) paid over to George A. Wasson, the principal storekeeper of the appraiser's store in Washington street. It appears, from the testimony of many witnesses examined on this subject, that, after Mr. Hoyt became collector of the port of New York, there were two *privileged* carts employed in transporting goods ordered to the public store in Nassau street for examination, either from ships or other public stores, and that all other carts were excluded from participating in the transfer of such goods, notwithstanding great inconvenience and delays were experienced by the want of a sufficient number of carts to perform the service required for the proper despatch of the business in the transfer and examination of goods ordered to that store by the collector. One of these carts so *privileged*, it is in evidence, was the property of George A. Wasson, the public storekeeper, and the other, although entered in the name of George Shourt, it may well be doubted whether, by a secret arrangement, some officer, in or out of the custom-house, did not receive a proportion of the profits. The system adopted by the public storekeeper, who was the owner of one of these carts, for estimating the charge on each package transferred to said public store for examination, was in substance as follows: On each package from 3½ to 50 cents, according to distance, and if, at one load, the cart should bring from four to eight packages, the full price of a load was charged on each package ordered; so that, while the merchant could procure carts to transfer goods an equal distance for from 31½ to 50 cents per load, the Government was charged by these *privileged* carts, owned in whole or in part by custom-house officers, sometimes at the rate of four full loads, and sometimes extending to the number of eight loads, as appears by the testimony; and thus the labor which other carts would perform for fifty cents, at the highest, was charged to the Government at rates extending from two dollars per load to four or even five dollars per load. This system of charging will account for the enormous sums paid to Geo. A. Wasson for cartage and labor, without any sufficient voucher to justify it, and which amounted, according to the statement furnished by the auditor, to the sum of $94,430 92, as follows:

Statement of moneys paid at the custom-house, New York, for cartage and labor at the appraiser's store, in the years 1838, 1839, *and* 1840, viz:

Years.	Cartage.	Labor.	Total.
In 1838,	$10,168 83	$13,260 20	$23,429 03
In 1839,	14,326 26	21,579 78	35,906 04
In 1840,	13,193 35	17,902 50	31,095 85
			$94,430 92

It may be proper, if not instructive, to take some notice of this man, George A. Wasson, whom we found occupying the same position under Mr. Curtis which he had previously held under Jesse Hoyt, the late collector. He is the same individual who in addition to his office of storekeeper, was made a deputy collector by Hoyt; and with out performing any additional duty, he received from the customs the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, in addition to his salary as storekeeper. He was employed by Mr. Hoyt, with other subordinate officers, to assist in appraising goods, and pass them or notify them for seizure, without regard to the opinion of the regular appraisers. He was made use of to go abroad to other cities, and seize goods which had regularly passed the custom-house in New York, and, in short, was a sort of *factotum* of Mr. Hoyt, and, in the seizure and condemnation of goods, was one of his standing witnesses in court, both in New York and elsewhere. He is the same person of whom Mr. Samuel Lawrence, of the house of Lawrence, Stone & Lawrence, says in his evidence, "that he believes him to be competent, faithful and upright, in the discharge of his duties, and that he shall continue of that opinion until he is proved otherwise." The purposes to which the services, in and out of the custom house, of this individual, George A. Wasson, were applied under the orders and instructions of Jesse Hoyt, will sufficiently explain the grounds on which Mr. Lawrence placed so high an estimate on these services. This subject will be more fully set forth in a subsequent part of this report. It is in evidence, that by order of the collector, (Hoyt,) this man (Wasson,) was despatched on various occasions to other cities, for the purpose of causing the seizure of Woollens, which had been many months previous and in some instances over one year, regularly passed at the custom house in New York, and the duties thereon paid by the importers. He had no authority, under the revenue laws of the United States, to appraise goods at the custom house, in which he was a mere store keeper and a nominal deputy collector; and yet he was authorized and did actually re-appraise woollens, so previously passed at the custom house in New York, and the duties thereon paid, as aforesaid, which woollens had been removed from the city of New York to other cities for a market; and under his reappraisement these goods were seized and libelled; and his evidence of their real value, at the place whence imported, was received in the courts of the United States, to prove an original fraudulent entry, although he had never seen these goods in New York, and their actual cost at the European market at which they were purchased might, and probably had, changed more than half a dozen times from the period of the entry of the goods to their reappraisement and seizure. In one of these excursions he reappraised cloths and cassimers in the city of Baltimore, and caused their indiscriminate seizure, attended the trials, and gave evidence in the district court of the United States for the district of Maryland, under the orders of the collector of the port of New York. And, besides his legal compensation as storekeeper and deputy collector, he received, for his expenses and those of his attendants at Baltimore and Philadelphia, the following sums, as will appear on the books of the auditor at the New York custom-house, viz:

For legal fees for travelling and attendance on the court,	$306 25
Extra compensation paid by the collector at New York,	950 23
Making, in the whole, at Baltimore, for attendance at one term, the round sum of	1,266 50
At Philadelphia, for expenses for himself and attendance, besides the legal fees paid by the marshall, at one term of the court the sum of	556 08
At Baltimore, for himself and Wm. Cairns for attendance at one term, besides the fees paid by the marshall,	251 00

Making, in the whole, an expenditure of seventeen hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-three cents, over and above the legal fees, incurred between the months of May and October, in the year 1840, for attendance on three trials, which appears to have been paid by the collector at New York, without any voucher filed in the auditor's office to justify the payment. On other occasions this same individual was sent to Boston on similar business, but there is no voucher in the auditor's office to show the amount paid to him for his attendance and expenses in that city. It will be proper to remark that, during the time occupied in attending these trials, all the duties of George A. Wasson at the custom-house in New York were neglected, while he was in the receipt of the full amount of the compensation allowed by law to the public storekeeper and deputy collector. These facts furnish a glimpse at the enormous system which will hereafter be noticed, to embarrass foreign commerce and thereby diminish the revenue, in which George A. Wasson, William Cairns, and others, were used as the instruments of the collector, in the appraisement, seizure and condemnation of woollens imported by foreigners into the port of New York.

It also appears in evidence that a great variety of petty frauds and illegal practices were perpetrated by this same individual, George A. Wasson; and without entering into a detail of the testimony given before the commissioners on these matters, it will be sufficient to class them under the general heads of abstraction of goods from the public store in Nassau street, for his own use, which was done to a considerable extent, as will abundantly appear by the testimony of Floyd D. Archer, John Searing, and others; the purchase of goods at the nine months sales, sometimes in his own name, and sometimes in the names of other persons, of the quality of which goods he had acquired an accurate knowledge, by appraising and packing them, which was denied to all other bidders, who were not allowed either to see or examine these goods when offered at auction; the abstraction of custom house coal for his own use, and benefit. Some of these fraudulent practices will be more fully explained and exposed in a subsequent part of this report.

Thus it will be seen that George A. Wasson besides the enormous sums before stated paid to him for cartage and labor, without any voucher other than a mere general charge, was made a deputy collector, having no duty to perform, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; that he received large sums of money from Hoyt, the collector, for attending trials on seized goods at Baltimore and elsewhere, without being required to specify any item of expenditure on which these advances could be justified; that he abstracted a large amount of goods from the public store, and made use of the custom-house coal for his own use, and employed the time of a large number of laborers in and about his own premises, whose hire was paid by the public, and whose services were constantly required at the public store. The undersigned found this man in office at the commencement of the investigations into the affairs of the New York custom-house. He was continued precisely as he had been placed by Mr. Hoyt until the investigations had progressed about one month, and then was removed, because the commissioners discovered that the laborers and subordinate officers under his control refused to testify to facts within their knowledge, implicating him, fearing the consequences which threatened, of instant removal, if they did so. He was allowed to testify in explanation or explanation of the evidence given against him; but his answers to interrogatories put to him, being deemed unsatisfactory, were received, with the intention of again calling him to answer before the commissioners, which subsequent examination was never carried into effect. At the close of his testimony, given under oath, he states that the same extravagant system of charges for cartage and labor, which had been sanctioned while Jesse Hoyt remained in office, was continued under the new collector, Edward Curtis; and that he informed Mr. Curtis fully on this subject shortly after he came into office. It cannot fail to be a matter of surprise that such a man as this should be an object of commendation with distinguished manufacturers in different portions of the country, and that he should be pronounced by them "honest and faithful," and recommended as a fit person to be continued in office at the New York custom-house. The reason may perhaps be made manifest, when another part of this investigation shall be taken up for consideration.

POINDEXTER ON STATIONARY.

In some of the State Legislatures, it is said, whiskey, wine, and brandy, have been inserted in the items of expense, under the head of "fuel!" Thus, under the title "stationary," the New York Custom House has hauled in the dollars and cents to buy votes, up and down the North River!

Express.

The branch of disbursement at the custom-house which follows next in order is the expenditures in the collector's office and other departments employed in the collection of the revenue, in books, stationary, and printing. The undersigned submits a comparative statement of the expenditures falling under the above heads, as they existed during nine months of the year 1838, the years 1839 and 1840, and three months of the year 1841. The aggregate amount expended in each year will appear by the statement herewith exhibited, which embraces the several branches of the public service connected with the customs at this port; the whole which, for the period of three years, embracing a few days longer than the term of Mr. Hoyt's administration of the custom-house, amounted to the total of $51,703 22, divided under the several heads, as follows:

[The table we omit. It shows an amount paid for blank books of $13,387 39. Steel pens and quills $6,255 10. Lead pencils $1,572 26. Paper $7,761 25. Tape 2,132 05. Wafers and wax 881 45. Sand 202 38. Blanks 12,869 75. Knives 423 34. Checks and Certificates 800 20. Ink 701 96. Sundries not enumerated 4,706 03. Making a total in three years of $51,703 22.]

RECAPITULATION.

In 1838	$8,487 50
In 1839	17,780 87
In 1840	16,713 16
In 3 months of 1841	8,721 69
	51,703 22

From the foregoing summary it will be seen that the average amount paid in each year, commencing at the close of the first quarter of 1838, and ending on the 31st March, 1841, was $17,234 12 which was paid by the collector to the following named persons, to wit:

M. P. O'Hern	$25,298 90
Fenwick & Flora, (printers)	10,813 99
A. S. Gould	7,687 17
G. F. Hopkins & Sons	83 00
Wm. G. Boggs	627 19
A. T. Jones	1,507 25
Hector Craig	1,688 00
Bolen & Parks	409 50
A. C. Flanagan	550 00
Wm. Davids & Co.	262 50
J. Golsmidt	487 50
Jared W. Bell	1.6 10
M. McGrath	11 50
L. I. Cohen	4 00
C. L. Allen	75
	49,547 35
Paid sundry individuals subsequent to J. Hoyt's term of office, but ordered during his term	2,156 77
	51,703 22

[Here follow tables showing the prices paid for articles, compared with the market prices of the same. Blank books worth $11, cost 20; worth 19 50, cost 28; worth 6, cost 18; worth 4, cost 6; worth 2, cost 8. Blanks worth 7, cost 12. Pens worth 50 cents, cost 1 25 to 1 85; worth 17 cents, cost 75. Paper worth 3 to 3 50, cost 5 to 8, average of 6 75 in 1841. Abstract paper worth 47 50 per ream, cost from 100 to 141 dollars. Ditto, inferior, worth 25 per ream, cost 80. Wafers and wax worth 60 to 75 cents, cost 1 50; &c. &c.]

To the foregoing statements of expenditure for stationary, it may afford an illustration of these expenditures to give the amount of the second quarter of each year, from 1837 to the second quarter of the year 1841. Mr. Hoyt entered on the discharge of his duties as collector, at the commencement of the second quarter of the year 1838; and Mr. Curtis entered on the discharge of his duties, in the same office, of the commencement of the year 1841:

OFFICERS	2d quart. 1838	2d quart. 1839.	2d quart. 1840.	2d quart. 1841.
Collector	$2,040 31	$1,518 69	$2 436 63	$1,753 78
Appraisers	8 00	215 15	130 99	118 50
Storekeeper	——	570 76	652 73	203 87
Inspectors	——	726 00	644 50	24 50
Wash'ton store	——	40 88	49 00	20 56
Staten Isd. store	——	——	109 60	
	$2,048 31	$3,111 48	$4,022 85	$2,221 21

From the foregoing statement, it appears that in the second quarter of 1838 the first three months of Mr. Hoyt's collectorship, the amount of expenditure for stationary and printing, including all the departments of the custom-house, was $2,048 31; and for the second quarter of the two succeeding years, while Mr. Hoyt remaining in office, the amount of expenditure was as follows: in 1839, $3,111 48; in 1840, $4,022 85, and in the second quarter of 1841, being the first three months of Mr. Curtis's collectorship, the amount of expenditure was $2,221 21. This estimate places the first month of Mr. Hoyt's expenditure for stationary and printing below that of the first three months of Mr. Curtis's expenditure, by the amount of $172 90, notwithstanding the unusually large sum charged in the last quarter of Mr. Hoyt for stationary and printing, which was calculated to diminish in the same ratio the necessity of a large expenditure for the same purposes in the first quarter of his successor, who had the benefit of the enormous expenditure at the close of the term of service of his predecessor.—Reference is made to the table of expenditures for stationery and printing in the last quarter of Mr. Hoyt's collectorship, to show the amount charged under the head in the settlement of his final account. It will be seen, also, by the above table, that the reduction during the second quarter of the year 1841, of expenditures for stationery and printing, did not take place in the collector's office, but was made in other departments of the custom-house, which are now regarded as independent of the collector, on the subject of these various expenditures, each being held responsible for the disbursements made in the execution of its legitimate duties.

The undersigned has caused these comparative statements to be carefully compiled from the vouchers furnished to the commissioners by the auditor of the custom house. They are offered, not in consideration of the amount of expenditures, but to exhibit a fair specimen, through them, of every other expenditure, great and small, in the custom-house at New York, for a series of years past. They will serve to guide the accounting officers of the Department of the Treasury, in the examination of all future returns which may be made of disbursements for similar purposes.

It will be seen, in the general abstract of the sums expended for books, stationary, and printing, during the last quarter of Mr. Hoyt's collectorship, including 20 days while J. J. Morgan was in office, and a few days before the commencement of the second quarter, that the expenditures under the various heads amounted to $8,721 59, distributed as follows:

Blank books	$1,577 00
Steel pens, and a small amount for quills,	1 322 50
Lead pencils	618 00
Foolscap and post paper	414 75
Letter paper	393 50
Report and envelope paper	599 88
Drawing paper	50 00
Tape	486 00
Wafers and wax	349 00
Sand	32 00
Blanks	2,435 00
Knives	164 00
Ink	155 99
Sundries, not enumerated	116 57
Total	$8 721 69

This enormous amount stands charged on the books of the custom-house in the short space of three months, of which $5 116 11 were debited to the collector's and storekeeper's offices, in which there were employed 59 clerks; making an average of $255 76 per annum for stationary for each person attached to these offices. There were, during this quarter, one hundred and thirty-six reams of foolscap and letter paper ordered and supplied for the use of the custom-house, which forms a part of the aggregate sum as above stated. It is evident that so large an amount of stationary could not have been required for any legitimate purpose connected with the business of the several departments of the custom-house, to be used in the short period of three months, and therefore the greater portion of the articles purchased must have passed into the hands of Mr. Curtis, who succeeded to the office of collector about the close of that quarter, or have been fraudulently abstracted from the custom-house, of which no evidence was given to the commissioners; but in the accounts and vouchers rendered by Mr. Curtis in the second quarter of the same year, being the first quarter after he became collector, there is charged, for disbursements in the purchase of stationary ordered and received by him for the collector's office alone, $1,753 75; for the appraiser's, $118 50; for the storekeeper's, $203 87; for inspector's, $24 50; for the store in Washington street, $20 56; making in the whole, the grand total of $10,943 90 for stationary alone, during one-half of the year 1841.

An examination of the tables referred to, and made a part of this report, will sufficiently demonstrate the causes which have led to the enormous expenditures for books, stationary, and printing; but it may be useful to present a summary of the most remarkable items charged to the custom house in the bills rendered by the several individuals who had the benefit of supplying these articles. The single item of steel pens and quills, of the latter of which but few were ordered, and therefore scarcely worth mentioning, amounted, during the three years of Mr. Hoyt's administration of the custom-house, to the sum of $6,255 16. The price of these pens, charged in the bills rendered and paid by Mr. Hoyt, ranged from the *minimum* of $9 per gross to the *maximum* of $22 per gross, the larger proportion being of the lower class, which are in general use for clerks, both mercantile and official. The depositions of David Felt, E. J. Eno, and Josiah Hayden, who are large dealers in the article of steel pens, are referred to, to show the standard price per gross of the descriptions used at the custom-house. If purchased in boxes, which is the most convenient mode of supplying clerks, (the cards being entirely useless,) it will be seen that the first class of "Gillot's" magnum bonum pens, or pens of equal quality, could be supplied, in the New York market at $4 50 per gross on the card, or one-half that sum in boxes; and what is denominated the "commercial pen," at $2 per gross on the card, or $1 50 in boxes. Taking the average of these prices, and considering that nineteen-twentieths of the pens supplied to the custom-house are of the latter class, it will appear that, at these rates, the sum appropriated by Mr. Hoyt while he remained in office would have supplied the enormous quantity of 432,237 pens, making an average of 144,079 per annum, to be distributed among about 100 clerks who are constantly employed in writing, and a few other subordinate officers of the customs who occasionally have to make reports to some one of the departments of the custom-house. This would amount to about fifteen hundred pens for each constant writer per annum.

Mr. Eno, agent of a large manufacturer of pens in Massachusetts, testifies that he exhibited at the desk of the collector, Mr. Hoyt, to the cashier, bond and entry clerks, specimens of the class of pens which were paid for by Mr. Hoyt at the *minimum* of $9 per gross, and made an offer to furnish the custom-house with any quantity of this article which might be wanted at the moderate rates above mentioned, to wit: $1 50 per gross in boxes, and $2 per gross on cards, to which the collector "gave an off hand answer, declining the offer so decidedly as to prevent any repetition of the offer."—Such conduct on the part of this high officer of the Government can be accounted for only on principles and motives inconsistent with the faithful discharge of the important duties with which he was intrusted.

It may be asked why particular individuals are allowed and paid at rates ranging from $9 to $22 per gross for pens, for the use of the custom-house, when an offer to supply like articles at the moderate price of $1 50 per gross is contemptuously rejected and spurned? The undersigned refers to the volume of evidence taken by the commissioners to demonstrate the fact, which, in the absence of clear proof, might well be doubted, that this and numerous other cases of favoritism, so gross and palpable that none can mistake it, had their origin in a system of fraud on the public Treasury, to promote the interests of selected partisans, who could be relied on for efficient services in popular elections.

This conclusion is strongly enforced by the mass of evidence taken in relation to the existence of a custom-house tax, regularly levied and paid, in advance of elections for city officers, for Governor, and Representatives in the State Legislature, for members of Congress, and for President and Vice President of the United States, during the whole period of the two preceding administrations of the Federal Government. This tax was graduated on a scale corresponding with the salary received by each officer and the importance of the pending election, and a refusal to pay it, was immediately followed by removal from office.

It will also be seen, by the report of the surveyor and other evidence, that numerous officers of the customs were absent from duty, either by the express permission of the collector or without censure from that officer, for weeks and months prior to elections, for no other purpose than to influence voters, and lend their aid to the success of candidates favorable to the party in power, while their salaries as officers of the Government, suffered no diminution in consequence of their absence from duty.

From Rhode Island.—Barrington Anthony, late U. S. Marshal, and made a Sheriff by Mr. Dorr's party, has been arrested, and held to bail in $4,000.

The Providence Journal says there was a large meeting in favor of the usurping government on the Court House parade on Friday evening. Several furious war speeches were made, the speakers professing to be ready to fight anything and anybody for Gov. Dorr and his constitution. Mr. Bailey boasted of bringing 5000 men under arms to fight for their cause, and to rescue their Governor if arrested.

They avowed their intention to resist the United States authorities and all others. One speaker was so valorous as to wish to fight, single handed, all the troops which the President could send!

From the N. Haven Palladium of Monday evening.

Connecticut Mediation!—A most extraordinary resolution passed the lower House of our Legislature on Saturday. It authorized the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of offering the mediation of this State to the contending parties in Rhode Island, for the settlement of their difficulties!? Contending parties!—who are they but the State Government, and those who seek by force to overthrow it? As well might Rhode Island attempt to mediate between our State and the gentlemen in the stone castle at Wethersfield. We do not believe Governor King will receive such a mediation very politely.

P. S. We are yet more surprised to learn that the above resolution has just passed the Senate, and the Hon. Messrs. Chapman, Woodworth and Bissell have been appointed the Committee of Inquiry on behalf of that body.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.

This distinguished statesman and pure patriot has reached his peaceful home at Ashland in safety.—We find in the Lexington, Ky., Intelligencer of the 3d instant the following account of the reception given to him by his fellow-citizens:

Reception of Mr. Clay.—It having been announced that Mr. Clay would probably reach the county limits on his return home, on yesterday forenoon, a large concourse of his fellow-citizens assembled near the bridge six miles from the city, on the Maysville Turnpike, for the purpose of greeting and bidding him welcome to the retirement he has chosen. He was attended from Maysville by a portion of the Committee of Reception, who had proceeded there for that purpose. In Paris, he was joined by a numerous escort of the citizens of Bourbon. Near the Fayette line an immense assemblage of his fellow-citizens and a large number of ladies awaited his approach. Upon his arrival at this spot, he was addressed by Dr. J. C. Cross, who had been appointed to speak the welcome that every heart felt. And well did he execute his task. His address was brief, pertinent and eloquent—every heart in that vast multitude beat responsive to the words of the speaker, as he recounted the services of our distinguished fellow-citizen, and expressed the gratitude which those services had inspired, and bid him welcome to the bosom of his family and his friends. Mr. Clay from the open barouche in which he was placed, responded to the welcome which had been tendered him by his fellow-citizens through Dr. Cross, in a few particularly happy and appropriate remarks—expressing his hearty acknowledgments of the honor shown him by the manner of his reception. We cannot, in the brief space allowed us, pretend to notice at length the address and reply. We will endeavor to procure copies of them in full to lay before our readers. The procession then moved on in the following order: the Bourbon escort in advance—the Committee of Reception in open carriages—Mr. Clay with the Chairman and two members of the Committee, in an open barouche, drawn by four grey horses—ladies in carriages—citizens in carriages and horseback. In this order Mr. Clay was escorted into the city.—Upon its arrival at the city limits between 1 and 2 o'clock, the bells upon the several churches and other public buildings set up a merry peal, and continued while the procession was moving through the city. The procession passed down from Limestone to Second, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to Main street, and up Main street to Ashland, the residence of Mr. Clay.

A band of Music was stationed in front of the Dudley House, and continued playing while the procession passed. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the procession was the largest and most imposing one we have ever witnessed on a similar, or, indeed, any occasion, and the enthusiasm that pervaded the whole multitude gave evidence of the strong hold which Mr. Clay has upon the affections of his fellow-citizens at home, who know and can appreciate him.

The procession was near a mile and a half in length, and from the city limits both sides of the streets through which it passed to Ashland were crowded with citizens on foot, and the windows of the houses on either side filled with ladies waving their snow white handkerchiefs in the air.

We have thus hurriedly, just as our paper is going to press, attempted to give a faint sketch of the scenes of yesterday. The reception of our distinguished fellow-citizen was worthy of him, and of the county that boasts of his residence. It was not the pomp and parade of military display that attracted the curiosity of the crowd and swelled the moving throng—nor was it, as was beautifully expressed by Dr. Cross, mere man-worship, or a feeling of idolatrous personal or party devotion, that prompted the reception which Mr. Clay met from his neighbors and friends. No; it was their gratitude for the eminent public services of one who has lived for his country and not for himself—whose patriotic devotion to his country's good, regardless of self, is almost without a parallel in the annals of our race. But we must close this hasty and imperfect sketch

Mr. Clay looks as well as could be expected after the fatigue of his journey, and we trust that in a short time our citizens will have the pleasure of meeting him at the festival which is proposed to be given him in this vicinity.

We find the following in last Friday's Richmond Whig:—

Will the Hon. Mr. Marshall pardon a Lady for thanking him through the medium of the public press, for his able and surpassingly eloquent speech on Temperance? It has had the blessed effect to cheer a friend, and make her widowed heart rejoice, as her *only son*, a well known Lawyer has pledged himself to "Total Abstinence," with some gentlemen in this City, *in consequence* of reading that *admirable Address*. Two of the sons-in-law of the President of the United States, have likewise pledged themselves.

May God bless Mr. Marshall in time, and throughout eternity.

Williamsburg, Va.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Halleck Tustenuggee with his whole Band is in.—By the steamer Col. Harney, Capt. Pearson, arrived here from Palatka yesterday, we have the following hastily written lines from one of our correspondents. We suppose our friends are too busy to write us more at length.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PALATKA, May 4.

Gentlemen.—I have to inform you that the glorious news has just been received through Major Belknap that Halleck Tustenuggee and party have surrendered to Col. Worth at Fort McClure, *in all eighty, including twenty-six warriors.* Several Creeks and *Sam Jones'* people are among them.

Yours, &c.

We regard the war in Florida as virtually finished, and Col. Worth has achieved a military reputation which any officer might envy. He has encountered and overcome obstacles such as no General has met with in the campaigns of our time.

Disgraceful.—We copy the following from the Columbus Times of the 6th instant.

Sumter Superior Court.—We learn by a gentleman who left Sumter county, a day or two since, that, on Monday evening last, the first day of the meeting of the Superior Court, a crowd entered the office of the Clerk, or the court room, and took the desk containing the court papers, and destroyed them—that, on the day following, the Deputy Sheriff of the county was forcibly taken and carried off, so as to prevent his conducting the sales—that the Sheriff undertook to offer the property advertised under execution, but that proclamation was made that any person bidding for property did so at his peril, which deterred any one from offering a bid, thereby preventing sales on that day—and that, finally, an effort was made to prevent the Judge from holding court, but that Judge Taylor kept his seat on the bench and was enabled, by his firmness and determination, to proceed with the business before the court.

The editor of the Jeffersonian, published at Charlotte, N. C., has "understood" that the reason why the Whigs in these Western counties "put up" to use his own expression "their baboling stump orators "to answer Mr. Henry, was that knowing him to be in bad health, they intended to break him down, and compel him to "desist entirely from addressing the people."

The Lincolnton Republican says, "It is said," that they (the whigs) determined to "put up" Gen. Edney, to answer Mr. Henry at Burnsville, because he (Edney) would say "any thing, whether true or not."

Admitting all this to be true, (and who dare contradict any rumor that may reach the ears of these truth-loving and candid-dealing [rints) admitting, we say, it all to be true, and what miserably hard-hearted men these Whigs must be, to try to "break down" a "feeble" old gentleman who wants to be Governor so bad! Why don't they let him make his speeches and then leave him "alone in his glory?" Come, Clingman, Edney, and all the rest of you, it will please Mr. Henry and his friends very much if you will answer him no more.—And besides, as he is in feeble health, you may do him an injury. When you expose so plainly his sophistry, and correct his misrepresentations, it naturally produces a feverish excitement, very prejudicial to men of ill health.

But then this "it is said" of the Republican's. Have the Whigs hereabouts adopted the maxim laid down by Col. Wheeler in the Locofoco convention at Raleigh, to "fight the d—l with fire?" Are they about to pay Mr. Henry in his own coin?

O! shocking!!!

In all that these papers have heard of Mr. Henry in the West, we should like to enquire if they have heard that it was determined in a certain caucus not far from where we write, that he was to *commence his addresses late in the day, and continue so long, that there would not be time for him to be answered?—Highland Messenger.*

"We dare the Journal to inquire of the Register, whether *Edmund B. Freeman*, Esq. is not an acting *Deputy of some sort in the Governor's Office*, and whether he is not *paid for it by a share of the Secretary's salary and fees.* The Register does not deny it."

We copy the foregoing from the last "Standard." If the Editor had said—"The Register *has not* denied it"—it would have been true. But we *do* deny it now, since the "Standard" is so positive, and would have done so before, had we thought the "play worth the candle." Once for all, we beg the "Standard" to bear in mind, that our omission to *deny* every statement it makes in relation to the Whigs, must not be taken as *an admission* of its truth; for were we to undertake to correct all the misstatements of that print, we should have but little time left for any thing else.

We say then, that Mr. Freeman is not "an acting Deputy" of any sort in the Governor's Office, and receives no pay from the Secretary, Governor, or any body else, for services rendered in that Department. He has nothing like as much to do with the *Executive*, as he has with the "*Standard*" Office; for he necessarily passes the one some half-dozen times every day, whereas we doubt, if he sees the inside of the Governor's Office once a month. Are you answered, Mr. *Standard?—Raleigh Register.*

Messrs. Biddle, Copperthwait, and Andrews, have been discharged by the Court of Criminal Sessions of Philadelphia, from the indictment for conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the U. S. Bank.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Being in this town on business of attention has been called to the following Editorial paragraph in the North Carolinian of the 7th inst.

"*Party Knavery.*—We have in our possession the notice of the whig Sheriff of Montgomery county, to the voters of that County, notifying them of the election of a member of Congress, to serve in the 27th Congress. We shall give an exact fac simile, to show the knavery of the thing:

"Notice is hereby given to the voters of the county of Montgomery, that, by virtue of the Governor's proclamation, an election will be held at the several places in said County appointed for holding said elections, for a member of Congress, to represent the 7th Congressional District in the *Extra Session* called by the President."

"It will be seen that the notice, instead of stating that a member was to be elected to represent the District in the 27th Congress, says on the 1st *Session*"; and we are informed, by a gentleman whose veracity no man dare question, that many of the people were under the impression that they were electing a member *only for the Extra Session*."

A few words will show how little of knavery there was in the notice alluded to, or if there was any, on whom the Carolinian should give credit for it.

I was appointed Sheriff of Montgomery at April Term 1841, of the County Court, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the division of the county, a few days it became my official duty to issue writs for the special Election ordered by the Proclamation of Gov. Morehead, to take place on the 7th of May, and, being unskilled in the duties of the office to which I had just been elected, I applied to James L. Games, Esq., a Lawyer, and a member of *the political party to which the Carolinian is attached*, for instruction, and aid in performing my duty properly. Mr. GAINES WROTE EVERY WORD OF THE NOTICE which I signed and posted, and which I presume is correctly copied in the Carolinian.

Now I have not the slightest idea that Mr. Games was guilty of "Party Knavery," or any other act of knavery, on that or any other occasion. He is an honorable man. I wish all of his party deserved so. I shall expect, however, to see him heavily assailed by the Carolinian as a knave, or surely the fact whether Mr. Games wrote the notice, or whether I wrote it, cannot change the nature of the thing itself. If it was knavery in *me* to do so, the Carolinian surely cannot think it less knavery in *him*. I think that the only "knavery" in the matter, is in the Carolinian and his informant.

It may be well to remark, that many persons in the State, besides Mr. Games and myself, were, at a time, under the impression that the election was only for the Special Session of Congress, and the Observer corrected that impression in one of its more editorial articles. It is believed that when the election took place, the public were correctly informed on the subject.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN,
Sheriff Montgomery.

$5,304 31!

The Loco Foco Presses are as silent as the grave, about the above enormous sum received by Mr. Henry, for 159 days labor as Spanish Commissioner! It is true some anonymous scribbler in the "Standard" has undertaken, without endeavoring to justify Mr. Henry, to show that Mr. Badger once received from the State a very large sum. I will be time enough, we should think, when Mr. Badger offers for Governor, to examine his claims either to censure or praise; whenever they are investigated, it is easy to show no greater service rendered to the country for the fee paid, than Mr. Henry's friends can produce for the thousands received on him, we, for one, shall be disposed to condemn him as an unprofitable servant—a verdict which will, most assuredly, be pronounced against Mr. Henry, in August next, by a Jury of his own selection, viz: the People.—*Raleigh Register.*

A gentleman of this town informed us that he dined on Saturday at 2 o'clock, at Rock which was brought the same morning in the Roanoke—163 miles distant.

Wilmington Chronicle.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARGES D'AFFAIRS.

Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, to Belgium.
Christopher Hughes, of Maryland, to the Netherlands.
George W. Lay, of New York, to Sweden.

Delirium Tremens.—The Boston Journal says that this terrible disease, attendant on continued free indulgence in intoxicating drinks, may be effectually cured by giving the patient a strong decoction of wormwood tea, taken as hot as it can be borne, and repeated until the agitation subsides, and sleep is obtained. If this does not answer, and it continues for a long time, anodynes may be administered by a skilful and strictly *temperate* Physician. In nearly one hundred cases of Delirium Tremens at the House of Correction in Boston, we have the authority of Doctor Butler for saying that every one has been cured by Wormwood Tea, taken hot and freely.

A Lesson for Scolding Wives.—"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I, once. Old Newman looked down, and the wife took up the reply. "Never to signify—and if he has, I deserve it." "And I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often." "Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poets in the world cannot excel, how can a wife scold her good man, who has been worse to her for her and her little ones all the days he may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crossness of the world: who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake—for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

☞ A meeting of the members of the "Fayetteville Volunteer Riflemen" will be held at the Town Hall this (Wednesday) Evening at early candle-light. A punctual attendance is respectfully solicited.

JAS. S. GRANT, *Sec'y.*

May 18, 1842.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the arrest and confinement in Jail of a Negro Boy by the name of BILL, the property of Dugald Leach. Bill is 25 or 30 years of age, Mulatto colour, a few scars about the head caused by a lick from a club, he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height. The said boy is guilty of an act for which he should be arraigned before a court of Justice, to avoid which, he has either been removed from the neighborhood or has gone off of his own accord. We would recommend persons not to purchase said Negro until he is acquitted of the charge that is against him, as we are resolved when opportunity may offer to bring him to Justice.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
DUNCAN JOHNSON.

Montpelier, N. C., May 17, 1842. 2w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG MEETING!

GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT!

THE Committee appointed to invite His Excellency Gov. Morehead to visit and address the citizens of Cumberland County, have the pleasure to announce that they have received a letter from Gov. M. cordially accepting the invitation, for Thursday the 9th of June ensuing.

The Committee, in further compliance with their instructions, hereby invite a meeting of the Whigs of this County and Town, at the Town Hall,

On Tuesday the 7th day of June,

at 3 o'clock after the speech of Gov. Morehead.

BENJN. ROBINSON, *Ch'n of Committee.*

Fayetteville, May 2, 1842.

MOORE COUNTY.

We are authorised to state, that Gov. Morehead has accepted an invitation to visit Moore County, and that he will address the people *at Carthage on Tuesday the 9th day of June*, and *at Sheppard's on the 10th.*

Gov. Morehead was at Wilmington on Friday last, "in good health and spirits," says a correspondent. He left Wilmington this week.

Governor's Visit.—We understand that Gov. Morehead's visit below, so far as he has had the opportunity of addressing the people, has had the effect of encouraging them up, and infusing great zeal and activity into the Whig ranks. This is all that is wanting to secure a brilliant victory in Aug.—*Register.*

CANDIDATES.—In Randolph County, the Whigs have out as Candidates, Henry B. Elliott for the Senate and Alfred Brower, and Julian E. Leach for the Commons.

D. F. M. Worth is the Whig candidate for the Senate in the Counties of Moore, Montgomery and Stanly, having been unanimously nominated by the Whig Convention which met for the purpose on Saturday last at the house of Harbord Spencer, Esq.

Locating Circuits.—Senate, William Albright, Thomas Ivie Clegg, Jesse S. Guthrie and Thomas Settle.

On Tuesday night of last week, the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Potter & Kidder, at Wilmington, was consumed by fire. Loss about $10 000, of which $5,000 was covered by insurance in the Hartford offices.

On Friday night, the Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Brown & Dickinson, was consumed. Loss about $5,000. No insurance.

STANLY AND WISE.—From the following statement there is every reason to believe that a personal rencontre has taken place between these gentlemen:—

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

AN AFFRAY.

As Mr. Stanly and Mr. Wise were coming from the Capitol yesterday evening, it quite fully appeared that they rode out of the yard, in different horses had been tied, nearly abreast of each other, and proceeded in that way some distance up the road. Wise, as I understand, keeping his eye constantly upon Stanly, and the latter, of course, keeping his upon him. As they were approaching a small field that extended across the road, Stanly's horse, which was a head strong, awkward, ill-trained, shied off ran against Wise's with such force as to throw the right leg of one, and the right leg of the other rider out of their stirrups. Stanly was at the same time passing ahead. Mr. S. is said to have checked up, and was in the act of turning to speak to Mr. W., and state that it was an accident, when Wise spurred forward, and with a violent blow struck Mr. S. over the head. The blow was so great that the ball of the rattan broke through the crown of his hat just above the rim, which was also broken. For an instant Mr. S. was completely stunned, and lost his seat, but still held his horse. As soon as he recovered his senses, he told Wise that he had done a dastardly act to strike an unarmed man—one who had not even a switch in his hand, from behind, and that the saving of his horse was a circumstance he could not prevent, and he was turning to apologise for it, when he received his cowardly blow.

Mr. Wise replied that he had called him a coward in the House, and he had now given him a blow and would take both.

Mr. Sparks of Mississippi, who had observed Mr. Wise looking at Mr. Stanly in the way mentioned, and had rode up and endeavored to engage Mr. Wise in conversation, with the view of drawing off, now hearing a serious rencontre, remarked to him that he hoped they would not carry the affair any further there. Mr. S. said no, he should not, so soon. Here it ended for the present, at least. Whether any thing more will grow out of it, I am unable to say; it is evident, however, that Mr. W. means to provoke a challenge, that he may dictate the terms. The blow given by him was given with an instrument, and a force, that indicated a determination to kill or seriously injure, and the first would have been the result had the ball struck two inches lower, and it might have been the case but for the hat arresting in some degree the force of the blow.

I pass no comment upon the affair, but give the facts as a gentleman who had them from the only eye witness of the whole, related them to me, without exaggerating or setting down aught in malice," leaving every man to judge of them for himself, and to censure whom he may think deserves his censure.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Saturday last.

We understand that, in consequence of an affidavit made on Wednesday last before the Hon. B. Thurston, one of the Judges of our Circuit Court, a warrant was issued charging that "there is probable cause to believe that the Hon. H. A. Wise and the Hon. Edward Stanly, members of the House of Representatives, are about to commit a breach of the peace by fighting a duel, and that preparations are now making by said parties to commit such breach of the peace." The warrant was issued last Wednesday evening, and search was immediately made by the officers that night, but neither of the parties could be found, and it was understood that Mr. Stanly had left the city.

Some time on Thursday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Wise was arrested; and on the return of the writ by the Marshal before Justice Morsell the same evening, (P. R. Fendall, Esq. District Attorney, appearing for the United States,) Mr. Wise expressed his willingness to give security to keep the peace *within the District of Columbia*, should the Justice deem such a course necessary on his part, but at the same time denied the right of any Judge or Justice in the District to require him to give or sign any bond obliging him to keep the peace *out of the District.*

The proceedings in the case, however, were postponed, at the request of Mr. Wise, until the next day, (yesterday,) at ten o'clock, for the purpose of hearing testimony.

Yesterday, at the time appointed, Mr. Wise again appeared before the Justice, and, in the presence of several members of Congress and a large company, entered into an able argument and defence, contending that he could not be held to bail, and pleading his privilege from arrest as a member of Congress, the warrant charging no *actual* breach of the Peace, but merely probable cause to believe that one would be committed. To this argument the District Attorney made a very powerful and courteous reply. After which, the further consideration of this interesting case was, at the request of Mr. Wise, and with the assent of the District Attorney and the acting Justice, postponed until this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, to be further argued at the Court-house before the Hon. Judge Dunlop.

[In Saturday's proceedings of the House, as reported in the Globe, Mr Smith of Va. referred to the number of members who were absent, 'defending the privileges of the House,' before the Police Court.—Of the result, the Globe of Saturday night says nothing. The Intelligencer is only to that morning.

RHODE ISLAND.—Considerable excitement still prevails in Rhode Island. Arrests continue to be made, and Mr. Arnold, one of the parties, refused to be bailed for some days. His friends threatened to release him by force from the jail in which he was confined; but, failing to do that he was finally bailed. Mr. Willard, another, was also first sent to jail and then bailed. Several members of the spurious Legislature have resigned.

Gov. Dorr and Dutee J. Pearce have been to see Mr. Tyler at Washington, by whom they were coldly received. They have arrived at New York, on their way back.

The Legislature was in Session, and Gov. King communicated a reply from Mr. Tyler to the requisition on him for aid. The President says, in substance, "that information received by him of the situation of affairs in this State, subsequent to the time when the requisition was passed, in his opinion renders his interference now unnecessary; but that he still considers it his duty, under the Constitution, to assist the Government at this State to enforce the laws thereof, and, in case of an insurrection, he will comply with the requisition when required by Gov. King."

The N. Y. Express says it is rumored that two members of the Cabinet are to go to Providence as umpires between the parties. Doubtful.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Intelligencer publishes a letter from Mr. Webster to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, informing them that Lord Ashburton is fully authorized to agree upon a line for the N. E. Boundary; and asking each State to appoint a Commissioner to confer with the Secretary as to the line. The Governor of Massachusetts has replied that he is already authorized to appoint such a Commissioner; and the Gov. of Maine has called the Legislature together this day to give like authority. This looks well.

Mr. Webster has arrived in New York.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY?—The Reports of the Investigating Committees of Congress, and of the New York Custom House Commission, have done much to answer the question,—What became of the public moneys during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren?

Swartwout stole his million and a quarter, and ran off; Price, and Linn, and Boyd, and Harris, and the rest of the Army of Office Holders, took their hundreds of thousands, and set the government at defiance. These cases all became notorious. But it is only since the Whigs have obtained a majority in Congress, that means have been obtained to ferret out the frauds which have been connived at and covered up by the Executive Departments. The enormous charges made, *and allowed by the accounting officers*, for making a wagon, for removing Indians by water when they went by land, for bath houses and a thousand other objects at the Branch Mints, would never have seen the light but for a change in the Administration.

But the worst of all is the rottenness of the New York Custom House, of which our readers have a few samples in the extracts from Mr. Poindexter's Report in another part of this paper. These extracts are all that we have yet seen. They are worthy of careful examination. They show, by testimony on oath, that two men, received from the Treasury, in three years, for the work performed by two carts, the enormous sum of $41 688 44! or nearly $7 000 a year for each cart. They show that upwards of $17 000 a year was paid for stationary in the Custom House. That this stationery was paid for at three or four times its value. That the heads of the establishment were allowed to appropriate the public property, thus paid for at these enormous rates, to their own use, and to employ the laborers hired by the government, in working for their individual benefit. That Mr. Butler, the District Attorney who succeeded Price, received an annual income of $26,868 50 from that office, besides what he got out of defendants by way of compromise. They show these and many other enormities. And it should never be forgotten, that these accounts were passed and sanctioned by the accounting officers of Mr. Van Buren. The conclusion to which Mr. Poindexter says the testimony inevitably leads, is, that this money was squandered upon partisans, to pay them for electioneering services and expenditures to keep the party in power. It was an attempt to buy the people with their own money.

We again beg the reader's earnest attention to the extracts. Let him bear in mind, that whilst millions were thus stolen, and worse than stolen, every important interest of the country was neglected.—The Navy was in a rapid decline. The money appropriated for Fortifications, Harbors, &c. was wasted in repairing the officers' watches, furnishing them with Port Wine, paying their fines for violations of the law, or for some other equally legitimate purpose. The country was overrun with defaulters, peculators, swindlers,

"The land stank, so numerous was the fry,"

And whilst he thinks of all these things, let him determine whether he will, by any neglect of his, aid the party which was guilty of bringing such evils on the country, in again enacting their misused power.

LOCUSTS.—We notice in our exchange papers that these noisy insects have made their appearance in several parts of the Southern States. We have heard of none in this county, but learn that in Bladen there are immense numbers of them.

CORRECTION.—It has been stated, (upon the authority of a printed Document from the War Department,) that Capt. Swords, of the Army, contracted, two or three years ago, for 5,493 bushels of Lime at $23 73 per bushel; and for 3,470 bushels of charcoal, at $15 98 per bushel. Gen. Jessup, in a letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer, says this statement is utterly false, and refers to the records in the 3d Auditor's office, which, he says, show, that the price was $23 73 *per hundred bushels* of Lime, and $15 98 *per hundred bushels* of charcoal. It is a singular error, somewhere, and it is not the less remarkable from the fact that what purported to be copies of the contracts were given, in which it was distinctly stated as so much per bushel.

The War steamer "Union," was launched at Norfolk on Thursday last. She is built upon Lieut. Hunter's plan of horizontal submerged water wheels, is 184½ feet long, 33½ wide, depth of hold 16 feet 9 inches.

LOANS.—The N. Y. papers state that the U. S. Loan has been taken, or that the negotiation is in such a train as leaves no doubt of its being taken. And that the State and City Loans are both taken. These things look well.

THE TARIFF.—We have been favored with copies of the voluminous Report and Counter Report of the majority and minority of the Committee on Manufactures, the former, by Mr. Salsonstall, in favor of a Protective Tariff, and the latter, by Mr. Habersham, against it. And we find in the Intelligencer, a copy of Mr. Secretary Forward's plan of a Tariff, which, whilst it is intended to provide a sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses and pay a portion of the Public Debt each year, provides distinctly for such a discrimination as will protect domestic industry. The following are the Secretary's own words:

"The object primarily regarded in framing this bill was the supply of an amount of revenue supposed to be commensurate with the probable wants of the Government in future years."

"A secondary, though extremely important, object in framing this bill has been to afford some relief and encouragement to the laboring classes and the mechanical trades of the country, whose interests are now languishing under a severe and, in many instances, ruinous depression. While it is conceded that the primary object of duties on imports is the raising of revenue, it is believed that a proper discrimination among the articles made dutiable, as well as in the amount of duties, may be rightfully demanded by the interests referred to, and is favorable to the interests of all."

This plan is accompanied by a project of a bill showing the amount of duties which the Secretary thinks it proper should be laid. The following are some of the prominent items:—

On wool unmanufactured, worth 8 cents and upwards at the place whence imported, a duty of 30 per cent.

On do. worth less than 8 cents, 3 per cent.

On manufactures of wool, (with a few articles excepted,) 40 per cent.

On cotton unmanufactured, 3 cents per pound.

On manufactures of cotton, 25 per cent., and each square yard of undyed, not exceeding in value 25 cents, to be valued at 25 cents. Each square yard of printed, &c. to be valued at 30 cents.

On Hemp, unmanufactured, $40 per ton.

On Iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured by rolling, $18 per ton. On do. made by rolling, $30 per ton. On do. in pigs, $10. Cast iron vessels, 1½ cents per pound. Other castings 1 cent.

On Glass ware, from 10 to 45 cents per pound.

On Leather, 6 cents per pound.

On Boots and Shoes, from 25 cents to 1 25 per pair; &c. &c.

The Intelligencer says,—

"Observing, from the current of newspaper reports and discussions, that a serious doubt appears to be entertained of the intention or disposition of Congress to pass a Tariff Bill of any sort at this Session, we think it right to state it as our impression, from some knowledge of the views of individuals, that Congress is fully aware of the necessity of enacting a Tariff for revenue that shall be adequate to all proper and usual wants of the Government, and will not shrink from the discharge of the duty which that necessity devolves upon it. An effective Tariff will be established, we have no doubt, before this Session closes."

PROSCRIPTION.—It appears that Mr. Tyler is bent upon following the advice of the Madisonian, to revenge himself on the Senate, by removing from office those who are not his political friends, no matter whether they be faithful officers or not. The removals were ordered first at Philadelphia, in consequence, we suppose, of the Senate's rejection of Tyson, of that city. When Mr. Roberts, the Collector of Philadelphia, went to Washington to remonstrate with the President against the order to remove 38 Clerks from his office, and to appoint 38 Tylerites, men who were brawling partisans, he is said to have been received coldly by Mr. Tyler. In the conversation which took place, he declined being the instrument to carry out the proscription, and returned home anticipating his own removal.

It is believed at Washington, that three of the Auditors, and from 100 to 150 of the Clerks in the Departments, are to be removed soon.

This policy will make Mr. Tyler more odious than ever with the Whigs, and we are content that it should gain him favor with the spoils party.

THE GREAT RACE.—The race between Boston and Fashion took place over the Long Island Course on the 10th inst., and was won by Fashion, the Northern Mare. Time, 1st heat, 7 m. 32½ s., Fashion only a length ahead. 2d heat, 7 m. 45 s., Fashion 50 yards ahead. The first heat was 4½ seconds better than the time of the great Eclipse and Henry race, and we believe has never been equalled in a 4 mile heat in this country. The stake was $20,000 a side. Boston was the favorite, and betting was generally at odds in his favor. An immense crowd attended, from all parts of the Union.

Fashion is 5 years old; was foaled on the farm of William Gibbons, Madison, N. J. Sire, imported Trustee, out of Bonnets-o'-Blue, by Sir Charles, and she out of Reality, from the stock of Sir Archy. She has run but 8 races, 7 of which she won.

Boston was foaled in Henrico county, Va. in 1833, was bred by John Wickham, Esq. Sire, Timoleon, out of Robin Brown's dam, by Ball's Florizel, her dam by imported Alderman, out of a mare by imported Clocklast, &c. He was sold at 2 years old for $800; and again at 6 for $12,500, to his present owners, J. Long and Col. Johnson. He has run 38 races, and won 35 of them. The purses he has taken amount to 49,500.

Fashion carried 111 lbs., Boston 126.

The owners of Boston have again challenged Fashion for another race in the Fall.

MORE REPUDIATION.—Gov. Barry, (Loco,) of Michigan, has issued his proclamation repudiating $2,857,039 of the State Debt.

John M. Niles is elected Senator in Congress from Connecticut, in place of Smith. Both Locos.

Timothy Griffin, Esq. is appointed Postmaster at Princess Anne, Robeson County, in place of Haynes Lennon, resigned.

NEW YORK ELECTION.—There are two Boards of Common Council for the City of New York, each claiming to be the legal one. The Locoloco Mayor refusing to swear in the Whig Aldermen elected for the 6th Ward, which would have given them the majority, they organized apart from the Locos, who are consequently left without a quorum. The meetings of the Whigs are interrupted by bodies of rowdies, but they pay no attention to them, determined to maintain their ground. We do not see how the question is to be settled, though it must be settled, as the whole city government, involving the administration of the laws, and the expenditure of a million or two of money, depends on it.

LIFE AT TALLAHASSEE.—At the late term of the Court at Tallahassee, Florida, Wm. H. Bacon was tried for the murder of John Woods, and convicted of Manslaughter. There were *thirty-five* other criminal cases on the docket, but in most cases of any importance the aggressors had "gone to Texas."

GEORGIA BAGGING.—This article is now manufactured in Georgia, of cotton; it is strong and elastic, 40 inches wide and weighs 1½ lbs. to the yard.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 9th, a communication was read from the Usurpation government of Rhode Island, informing Congress of their organization under the Constitution, &c. Laid on the table.

Mr. Benton delivered another speech on the subject of the Postmaster General and the appointment of Postmaster at St. Louis. The Madisonian, he said, had published an Editorial article, furnished, as he doubted not, by the Postmaster General, in which some letters on file in the Department were embodied, and others garbled, the effect of which was to misrepresent him as calling upon Mr. Van Buren to appoint certain persons to office as a reward for "party services." Whilst these papers were furnished to the Madisonian, *he* was denied access to them. He closed by offering a resolution requiring the Post Office Committee to inquire how the Madisonian got the letters, &c., and to examine persons on oath. The resolution lies on the table one day.

The bill to provide for the application of the writ of habeas corpus to such cases as that of McLeod, was taken up, and Mr. Buchanan opposed it at great length.

The Senate held an Executive Session.

On Tuesday, a debate on Mr. Benton's resolution took place, in which Mr. Merrick opposed, and Messrs. Benton and Linn supported it. It was then laid over.

Mr. Choate delivered a very able and eloquent speech in favor of the habeas corpus bill, in reply to Mr. Buchanan.

An Executive Session was held.

On Wednesday, a Message from the President was received, announcing his belief that not more than 240 Indians now remain in Florida, of whom not more than 80 are warriors. That it is the opinion of Col. Worth, Gov. Call, and many citizens of Florida, that the war should cease, and terms be offered to the Indians, to induce their removal. He has accordingly so instructed Col. Worth. He urges Congress to offer inducements to emigrants to settle in Florida, by grants of land, and by issuing rations, and delivering arms and ammunition to them, for one year.

After some debate, in which the President's views were approved, the Message was referred to the Military Committee.

After a good deal of minor business, Mr. Benton's resolution was again taken up, debated by Messrs. Merrick, Mangum, Benton and Linn, and finally laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington spoke at length on the habeas corpus bill.

On Thursday, nearly the whole sitting was devoted to a bill to repay to Gen. Jackson $1000, and interest from 1815, being the sum he paid as a fine imposed on him by Judge Hall at New Orleans in that year. The fine, our readers will recollect, was imposed in consequence of a contempt of the judicial authority, in seizing and imprisoning Judge Hall, because he had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of a person who was in the custody of the military. The bill was opposed on the grounds, that Gen. Jackson had not made any application on the subject, and that no evidence of any of the transactions connected with it was before the Senate. There was nothing but common rumor to rely on, and all the rules of Congress in regard to claims would be violated by granting a claim under such circumstances. Messrs. Berrien, Crittenden, Preston, and Mangum, opposed the bill, and Messrs. Linn, Benton, Walker, King, Buchanan, and Woodbury, supported it. The debate was not concluded, when Mr. Tallmadge observed that he thought there had been "glory enough for one day," and moved an adjournment.

On Friday, most of the day was taken up in debating the disagreement of the House to the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation Bill. The Senate insisted on its amendments.

On Saturday, nothing of importance occurred.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, a number of private bills were acted on. When the debate on printing the President's Message and accompanying Custom House Investigation Reports, was resumed and continued at great length, without being brought to a close.

A Report from the Treasury, on the subject of the Tariff, was received, and ordered to be printed.

The General Appropriation Bill was taken up, and the Senate's amendments were considered.

On Tuesday, the same bill again came up, and occupied the day, without disposing of it.

On Wednesday, ditto, ditto.

On Thursday, the Senate's amendments to the Bill were debated during the day, and finally all disposed of, some being concurred in, and some rejected, the latter making it necessary that the bill should go again to the Senate.

On Friday, the whole day was consumed in debate on the Naval Appropriation Bill, and a motion by Mr. Meriwether to reduce the appropriation for pay of officers and seamen, from $3,195,432 23, to $2,335,000.

On Saturday, nothing of importance, except the appointment of Messrs. Fillmore, Adams, and Cave Johnson, as a Committee of Conference on the disagreements between the two Houses on the Appropriation Bill.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN LIT. MESSENGER,
Richmond, (Va.) May 7, 1842.

Gentlemen: Mr. Senator Graham denies our note in the last Southern Literary Messenger on the case of *peine forte et dure* that was inflicted in North Carolina. It certainly was no part of our intention, in alluding to the case, to cast a slur upon the old North State, which is as patriotic and as loyal as any in the Union, and in which we have many kind and valued friends. We may have been misinformed, but we conceive that next to an impossibility; for the person through whom we derived the information is a gentleman: he is himself a North Carolinian, and is as respectable and intelligent as any in the State. *The case occurred within his own knowledge*, and he described the scene almost in the very terms in which we have related it. He was bred to the law, and the case was mentioned by him in illustration of the severity of the criminal code of his State. In short, the information came to us in such a way that we could not doubt. The gentleman may have changed his residence since we last saw him—which was some three or four years ago—but we have written to him, and hope in a few days to receive his reply, containing *all* the particulars of the case, when we shall let Mr. Graham have the benefit of it. Might not this very case have caused the insertion of the clause in the revised code of 1836, which the Senator tells was there inserted, directing the plea of *not guilty* to be entered against a person who stands mute? We do not know that it did; we only suggest the probability. As to the billingsgate which the honorable Senator has poured forth, we cannot follow him in that. We feel disposed to get out of his way and leave him the field.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. W. WHITE.

[We insert the above as Mr. White's explanation of the matter so properly commented on by Mr. Graham. We cannot help saying, however, that the closing sentence manifests an ignorance of the meaning of the English language, as remarkable as the whole letter is for false grammar. In both respects it is entirely unworthy of the Editor of the first Literary periodical of the South. Such a sentence as, "Mr. Graham *denies our note*," might be looked for in an ephemeral publication such as ours, but not from the "office of the Southern Literary Messenger." And then as to the "billingsgate." Webster defines the word to mean, "*foul language, ribaldry;*" and as derived from "a place of this name in London, frequented by *low people*, who use *foul language*." *Ribaldry* he defines as "mean vulgar language; *chiefly*, obscene language." Now in no one particular will the term lugged in by Mr. White in his anger, apply to Mr. Graham. He is the last man to whom we should have thought of applying it.]—*Observer.*

☞ The FARMERS' GAZETTE is for sale. There is no other Printing Office between Fayetteville and Camden, nor between Charlotte and Georgetown. It would be sold on favorable terms to a person of suitable character to take charge of the Apprentices attached to it, who are able to do all the work of publication, as well as the Job work.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Federal Court.—The United States' Court for this District, was in session on Thursday and Friday last. But very little business was transacted.

Raleigh Register.

POSTSCRIPT.

On Saturday, after a long argument, Mr. Wise was bound in $3000 to keep the peace for one year towards all the citizens of the U. S. within the District of Columbia, and not at any time within that period to leave the District with the intention or purpose of fighting a duel with Mr. Stanly. Seven members of Congress signed the bond with Mr. Wise, viz: Messrs. Hunter, Cary, Goode, Gilmer, and Coles of Va., Hubbard of Ala., and Thompson of Miss. Mr. Wise then, at near 9 o'clock at night, left the Court room.

We learn verbally that Mr. W. was still in the city on Monday morning, and that the universal impression was that the duel would take place.

Mr. Stanly was still absent.

MARRIED,

At Wilmington, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Drane, Mr. THOMAS R. PURNELL to Miss ELIZA ANN DUDLEY, daughter of ex-Governor Dudley.

In Robeson county, on the 5th inst., Mr. FRANCIS B. FLOYD to Miss MOLCY INMAN.

At Smithville, Brunswick county, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, Maj. R. G. RANKIN, of the firm of R. W. Brown & Co. of this place, to Miss SUSAN A. BROWN, eldest daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Smithville.

In Macon, Geo. on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Seneca G. Bragg, SAMUEL R. BLAKE, Esq. to Miss MARY ADALINE BEAL. At the same time, Col. ABNER P. POWERS, to Miss FRANCES BEAL.

On the 28th of April, in Zebulon, Pike county, Geo., by the Rev. M. Dickson, HECTOR G. R. McNEILL, formerly of Robson county, N. C., now of McDonough, Henry county, Geo., to the accomplished Miss ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of J. George.

"Happy they—
The happiest of their kind, whom gentle stars unite,
And in one fate, their fortunes and their beings blend."

In Currituck County, on the 21st ult. Mr. JOHNSON MARCHANT, (weight 326 pounds) to Miss THURSDY DOZIER, (weight 175 pounds,) all of that county.

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday last, Mr. WM. E. CARVER, a highly esteemed citizen. ☞ Obituary notice received too late for this paper.

Departed this life, on the 30th April, in Columbus county, N. C., Mrs. MARY ANN ROCKWELL, wife of Chester Rockwell, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

Of her it may be said that death had lost its sting. That religion that she professed while in life and health, was her support when called to pass through the dark valley and shadow of death. Mrs. R. had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about fourteen years. The people of God were her chosen companions. Her sickness was short, as she lived only five days after she was taken, and her misery extreme. She was calm and collected. She appeared well convinced from the commencement of her sickness she should not continue long. She gave directions respecting her domestic affairs with coolness, as also respecting her Funeral. Two Physicians attended her, but all in vain. The morning previous to her death, she requested her husband to have her children brought to her bedside, and took an affectionate farewell of them; they were five in number, the youngest about 17 months. She then requested all the servants to be called in, and took a parting hand with all—told them to be dutiful and try to meet her in Heaven. In the death of Mrs. R. her husband has lost a loving and affectionate wife—her children a fond and doating mother—her servants a humane and kind mistress—the poor a kind and generous neighbor, and the Church of Christ a shining ornament.

Her flesh will slumber in the ground,
'Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst her tomb in sweet surprise,
And in her Saviour's image rise.

M. P.

At Glenbuone, in the vicinity of Greensborough, on the 8th instant, BEVERLY ROSE, aged 14 months; and on the 12th, MARY, aged about 3 years, children of Wm. H. and Lavinia Cumming.

MILITARY.

I WOULD respectfully recommend to the Cols. Commandant of the several Regiments of the 14th Brigade, the propriety of calling meetings and appointing Delegates to the Military Convention, to be holden in the City of Raleigh on the 4th of July next.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brig. Gen. 14th Brigade.

May 13, 1842. 2-2w

Chillingworth's Works.

THOSE who engaged the Rev. Mr. Davis of Philadelphia to supply them with Chillingworth and Eusebius, are informed that the books have been sent to the subscriber for delivery.

E. J. HALE.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be reduced to suit the pressure of the times, and in favor of those families that apply early for board during the whole season, a very liberal deduction shall be made. To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco, May 13, 1842. 2-3m

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 18.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	nom.
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	8
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Rags,	2½
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Lump,	14
Corn,	55 a 60	Loaf,	15 a 18
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Salt,	60
Candles, F. F.	17	Sack,	$2 a 2½
Flour,	$6 a $7	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tin, box,	12?
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
dry,	12½ a 14	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Iron,	5 a 5½	Wool,	15 a 20
Lard,	6 7		
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 11.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50 Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00. Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains stationary at last week's price, say 2.35, at which rate several sales have been made this week. Tar also stands at last quotation, 1,02; and there is an active business in the article.

Lumber.—Sales of river quarter boards at 8 and 8½, are reported, and of wide boards at 5, which is a reduction in price of the latter kind.

Timber.—As we said last week, there are daily sales making of mill timber at 4 to 5 dls. There has been 6½ offered for a lot of long, shipping timber, but not taken.

Bacon.—A sale of between 15 and 20 thousand lbs. of sides at 4½ cts. is the only transaction to be noticed.

Lard.—Holders ask about 6 cts. in barrels and a trifle more in kegs, but sales are slow.

Corn.—The market is quite well supplied. There is some afloat which is bringing 55 to 60 cents.

Rice.—There is a quiet market at present in this article. Holders are pretty firm just now, in hope of better prices.

Salt.—A cargo of T. I. consisting of 5,000 bushels or thereabouts was sold this week at 22½ cts. on a short credit.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, rough, at 8 dls.

Exchange on the Northern cities has fallen. Bank checks are now selling at 1½ prem.

CHERAW MARKET—May 3.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15 Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 6 00 a 6 75 Feathers 37½; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 4 to 8½.

Total receipts of cotton at all the ports to latest dates, 1,518,597 bales. To same dates last year, 1,468 217 bales.

Cotton at Charleston 4¾ to 9½. Corn 58 to 65 Flour 6 75 to 7 50.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.—Schrs. Peruvian from Baltimore, Hero from New York, Venus from Philadelphia, Julia from N. York, Sarah Ann from Onslow. 6.—Brig Leonora from New York; Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, Schuylkill from do. 9.—Brig Belle from New York, Br. brig Dolphin from St. Thomas; Schrs. Lion from Onslow, Sterling from Turks Island. 10.—Br. schr. Margaret from Nassau, N. P.

DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Dutch schr, Gran Maria for Curracoa. 5.—Brig Osage for Boston. 6.—Brig Hudson for Fall River; Schr. North Carolina for Philadelphia. 10.—Brig Nancy Jane for Curracoa; Schrs. Susan Benjamin for Boston, Julia for New York.

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed by Joseph Baker duly recorded and to carry out the provisions therein contained, I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the first day of June next, at the Auction Store of Sam'l. W. Tillinghast in the Town of Fayetteville, all the property so conveyed to me, consisting of sundry articles of Household Furniture a small Library of valuable Books, one Negro Man, one Sulkey and Harness, Store and Warehouse Fixtures, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Terms at Sale.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Trustee.

May 13, 1842. 2-2w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday, the 4th of June next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *President.*

May 13, 1842. 2-tf

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above.

NOTICE.

BROKE JAIL in Robeson county, on the night of the 12th inst., a man by the name of THOMAS C. STROTHER. The said Strother is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of stout and robust appearance, and well known as a very successful pugilist. A reward of Twenty five Dollars will be given for his apprehension on delivery to me in Lumberton, or his confinement so that I get him again.

JOHN A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff of Robeson County.*

Lumberton, May 14, 1842. 2 3w

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
RICHMOND COUNTY.

LOST OR MISLAID, one leather TRUNK, with all my clothing. It has three letters, W. H. and B., made by driving large brass tacks on the top of the trunk. The Trunk is black with leather straps buckled around it. I put the Trunk on the Stage in Columbia, S. C., on the 23d of April, and told the drivers to take it off in Cheraw, but it was not done. Whether it was taken off before it got to Cheraw, or whether it went on to Fayetteville or not, I cannot tell, or where it was taken off. I will give Five Dollars for the delivery of it in Cheraw, S. C., or care of William Stinemetz, or any information will be thankfully received at Laurel Hill Post Office Richmond County, N. C.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY.

May 6th, 1842. 3-3w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Tar, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short time to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
400 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Vasins,

which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Borson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 95tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office for the Author, A Brief Explanation of the Revelations of St. John," by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1. For sale at the Book store of

P. J. HALE.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by wholesale or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Farmers' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Axes and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 2, 1842. 96tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs;* he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Tenerille, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1841. 71tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.

March 8, 1842.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.

March 8, 1842. 92tf

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 13, 1842. 97-10w

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 74tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. River's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

E. W. DRENNAN

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2 500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 79tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NEW CROCKERY

AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

Printing Paper for Sale

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of a size to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the R m will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 per ream.

E. J. HALE

February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

ROUTE FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 94-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE,
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 80-3m

BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Solicitor of the Petitioner, to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

And Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

Price, as other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

PETERS' PILLS!!

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the seven, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances; they do not disturb or shock the natural functions, but restore their order and re-establish them wealth and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 13, 1841. 49-1Y

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly true may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen. Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 233 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia, ss.

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles from Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.

February 7, 1842. 89tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 14, 1842. 93tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1842.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, or tained from the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in general practice in the successful treatment of the various forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of medicine, the Panacea, &c., had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcers and affections of the bones, in single Syphilis, in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, when any other treatment, except the use of single applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two bottles, in similar cases, will prove the superior importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after mercury, where that medicine has been given for long in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution, and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is not mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on many occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and in many cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by sudorifics and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE General Agents, Nos. 96 and 92 Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as a pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have seen among our children with astonishing success.—*Ex.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 93tf

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover, in excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.